

## GIVE COURSE OF TECHNICALITY

**Court Martial Said Idleness for One Year Would Have Been Harmful All Around.**

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)  
A full text of the order made in the trial of Lieut. W. L. Burchfield, who was reduced thirty points for "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals," was obtained yesterday by The Advertiser in order that the public may read for itself and understand the reasons why the officer was not given the full penalty as provided by law.

Rear-Admiral Corwin P. Rees said yesterday that he thought an erroneous impression had been given the public through the first reports published in connection with the court martial.

"All general court martial trials," said Admiral Rees, "are open to the public, according to law. No order was given by the court excluding reporters or other persons from attendance at the sessions of the court."

An Advertiser reporter was denied admission to the court, however, and at first ordered off the naval station reservation. This last order was countermanded by one higher in authority, but no intimation was ever given out heretofore that the order respecting the trial had been countermanded.

The Burchfield order follows:

(General Court Martial Order No. 13.)

U. S. Naval Station, Hawaii.

August 9, 1910.

First Lieutenant William Louis Burchfield, United States Marine Corps, recently tried by general court martial at this station by order of the commandant, U. S. Naval Station, was found guilty of "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals," and sentenced "to be suspended from duty for a period of one (1) year without pay and to be placed at the bottom of the list of first lieutenants, U. S. Marine Corps, and to remain there until he shall have lost a total of fifty (50) numbers in his grade."

The proceedings and findings, and sentence as mitigated by the convening authority were approved this day. Attention is called to the following remarks made by the convening authority on this trial:

Upon examination of the record it is noted among lighter irregularities that upon the plea of "guiltiness" to the major part of the specification—equivalent to a plea of "guiltiness in a lesser degree than charged"—the president of the court did not warn the accused in accordance with Art. 1749, U. S. Navy Regulations, 1909, that he thereby precluded himself from the benefits of a regular defense. This, under certain conditions, might invalidate the proceedings; but inasmuch as such omission is constructively sanctioned by variation a, page 24, "Forms of Procedure, 1910," and possibly justified by the later ruling of the court as recorded on page 13 of the proceedings, directing the judge advocate to call such witnesses as would have testified in the case, "as it desires to have all the evidence bearing on this case that it is possible to obtain," and especially as it does not appear that the accused suffered by such defect (he being given broad defensive latitude in an exhaustive trial), the omission is not regarded as vital or essentially damaging in its issue.

Subject to these comments the proceedings, findings and sentence of the general court martial in the foregoing case of First Lieutenant William Louis Burchfield, U. S. Marine Corps, are approved, but as unproductive idleness can be beneficial to neither the individual nor to the government, that part of the sentence awarding suspension from duty for a period of one year without pay is remitted. The total of numbers to be lost in his grade by First Lieutenant Burchfield is reduced to thirty (30). The sentence, as thus mitigated, will be carried into effect on and from this date.

First Lieutenant William Louis Burchfield will be released from arrest and placed on duty at the foot of the list of first lieutenants, United States Marine Corps.

CORWIN P. REES,  
Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy,  
Commandant,  
Senior Officer Present.

### TROOPS FIGHT FIRE.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—United States troops have been ordered out to fight the forest fires now raging in Montana, which threaten some of the smaller country towns.

### THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

#### THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy, used by the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Boissac, Joliet, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

#### THERAPION No. 1

In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious sequelae.

#### THERAPION No. 2

For impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., in the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the blood, cleanses the system, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

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For nervous debility, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in bad, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

#### THERAPION

is sold by the principal Chemists and Dispensaries throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three remedies required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp. For white letters on a red ground, affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Home-Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

THERAPION may now be had in tasteless form.

## HILO DISCUSSED WHARF LICENSE

**Most Representative Meeting Ever Held on Big Island Was Harmonious One.**

HILO, August 8.—The best and most representative public meeting of Hilo's business men ever held was that one of Saturday afternoon last in the circuit court room. By actual count there were a few more than one hundred people present.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the question of a license being granted the Hilo Railroad Company to build a wharf in Reed's Bay. E. E. Richards, president of the board of trade, acted as chairman, and G. H. Viens as secretary. The result of the meeting is that the people of Hilo, by a large majority vote, state that they have no objection to the granting of the license, but want to be assured that there shall be free access to the wharf by public road, and that the legislature be asked for an appropriation to build such road. To this the railroad had no objection, but the point at issue was by whom the road should be built, and this has been settled by the decision to ask the legislature for an appropriation.

Remarks were made by William McKay, agent of the Inter-Island company; John A. Scott, a stockholder in the Matson Navigation Company; J. T. Moir, the manager of Papeete; G. H. Viens, County Attorney W. H. Beers, and L. A. Thurston, the general manager of the Hilo Railroad.

### Full Debate.

The subject was debated thoroughly, from all sides, in a calm and dispassionate manner. Mr. Scott probably made the best speech that he has ever delivered here. He spoke of his association with Captain Matson for twenty-five years in all his enterprises, and that it was the intention of the Matson company to gradually replace its older steamers with better ones as the Hilo trade increased and demanded the change. There would be no objection to using the wharf but there should be public means of access to it which he thought, should be built by the railroad. It was this for which he contended.

### Follow Good Example.

Mr. Thurston gave a history of the building of the Hilo Railroad, paid a compliment to Mr. Scott for his good work as a member of the former Hilo road board in building good roads with good engineers. The railroad, after consideration, decided to follow this example and put the best work possible into the new Hamakua line, work that would last for many years. He paid a well deserved tribute to B. F. Dillingham for his enterprise and perseverance.

Mr. Thurston felt that the railroad should not be asked to build a public thoroughfare to the wharf, but had no objection to the people having access thereto during business hours and upon the arrival and departure of steamers. The railroad moreover would assist the government in building such a road in carrying cinders and rubble at cost.

### The Irrepressible.

During the meeting, Representative Alfonso offered a resolution to the effect that only citizen labor should be employed in building the wharf. This was not accepted by the chairman, but Mr. Thurston said that preference would be given to citizen labor whenever possible to employ it.

### Union Heard From.

The Hilo Labor Union, on Friday night, passed a resolution in favor of free ingress and egress to the public. The union now has three hundred members.

Every candidate for the legislature, from the Island of Hawaii, will probably be asked to vote and work for an appropriation to build a road to the new wharf, and it is hoped that Hilo's business will soon grow enough to warrant the building of two or three more wharves.

## PUT NEW WIRELESS METHOD ON TRIAL

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Lee De Forest's latest invention in wireless—an instrument without the terrific flashlight that injures and sometimes destroys the eyesight of operators, and the crackling noise which disturbs the slumbers of passengers on steamships—is being tested by the United States signal corps, and the first device of the kind to be given a trial is on the transport Dix, which arrived from Seattle yesterday on her way to Manila with a cargo of horses for army service.

The instrument was tested at a distance of nine hundred miles from the Dix left Seattle. Sgt. D. S. Sigmon of the signal corps, who is official wireless operator in charge of the instrument, got in communication with the transport Sheridan, and after the instruments were adjusted to each other communication was perfect.

The sparkless instrument will be adopted by the signal corps everywhere if it proves to be practicable. Nearly everybody connected with the army and navy will be glad to welcome the new instrument, for it makes no more noise than the ordinary wire instrument, and the blinding flashlight is eliminated. It is said one man in the signal service was permanently blinded by one of the old-fashioned instruments, and many have had their ears permanently injured by the noise.

Lee De Forest himself installed the new instrument on the Dix.

The transport has a cargo of 471 horses and a few supplies for the commissary in the Philippines. The horses were brought ashore to let them lie down and rest. On a steamship it is usually necessary for horses and cattle to be kept standing.

Lieut. A. L. Rump is in command of the Dix. The troopship may sail tomorrow.

## SIDELIGHTS

### WIFE BEATING.

I was never beaten by my husband but once, and the punishment then inflicted was slight. After reflection, extending over the number of years intervening between the day of my chastisement and the present time, I am inclined to think there were extenuating circumstances. A man should never lay any but a loving hand on a woman; but when the discovery has been made that she has, in a fit of jealousy, ransacked her husband's office and pockets for letters from admirers, and discovered only receipted bills for her own hats, dresses and lingerie, a mild physical reproof should not be placed on the unpardonable sin list.

Nevertheless am I pleased very much at the fact that The Advertiser has taken up the cudgel in our behalf; and is using all of the eloquence, logic and sarcasm in its editorial sanctum to free us. In the dark ages when William gained his title of "Conqueror" by gaining a wife through beating her thoroughly before the marriage rites had been agreed upon, and when one Henry became famous by losing several wives in somewhat the same manner, it was different. The lights of the law had determined that she might be admonished to perform her duties by the use of a stick which might equal in thickness the thumb of her spouse. The force he might employ in using this stick for her education does not appear to have been limited in the law books.

But that was centuries ago. The Norman who made Britain famous by stealing it, and the Tudor who, in a one-round contest with Champion Martin Luther, came out with the decision of the referee that thereafter he might act after writing his name to divorce and decapitation decrees, the words "Defender of the Faith," are no more.

I hope the campaign inaugurated to stamp out the evil will win. But I do not want it confined alone to the Hawaiian people. No unjust discrimination should be permitted. If the privilege is to be taken from the native, likewise should it be fled from all the haoles, white, brown, yellow and black. For even some white men have been known to construe the words "for better or for worse" into a license to discipline us in the old way. With the Chinaman the practice is a heritage and a birthright. With the Jap it is a pastime. With the Korean it is one of the few duties enjoined upon him which he observes. The Hindu is the only one free from the vice, for he has no wife to beat. If he had he would need reformation more than anyone. In the absence of helpmeet he beats everybody else. With the Russians it is a practice which is by no means one-sided, and they may be safely let alone. They will work out their own salvation.

And at our next meeting I am going to see to it that the Daughters of the Revolution, who inherit the fighting spirit, and from press accounts are at present indulging in it, adopt a resolution prohibiting wife beating, and appoint a committee charged with the duty of seeing that prohibition prohibits.

### FASHIONABLE DINING HOURS.

If you wish to secure the prompt, proper and polite service, which is proverbial with the Chinese storekeeper, don't make your purchases between four and half-past four. Should you go during this period you will be served all right, and your bundles wrapped up, and your money taken. But you will somehow or other feel it in the air that you have butted in, and are a stranger to the rules of social propriety.

For, save on Saturdays, when the clock is put back half an hour, this period is sacred to the Celestial. It is devoted to his chief meal of the day, and he dislikes being disturbed, and having his sharks' fins get cold.

This time I know the reason. I believe it was Mr. Pott, of the Eatonsville Gazette, who conceived the idea of publishing a series of articles on "Chinese Metaphysics," and ordered one of his feature writers to prepare the same by cramming from an encyclopedia. The writer got his ideas of the Chinese under the letter "C," and of Metaphysics under "M," and then combined the information thus secured. I, adopting this ingenious method, went to "T" instead of "M," and found and read up some things about traditions. The result was interesting. Some few thousand years ago a Chinese ruler by the name of Long Duck Too was taking out himself a fifth wife. The marriage feast was served at the same time the countenance of the young lady was displayed. Both were good, and in commemoration of the hour of the fifth arrival of countenance bliss it was solemnly written in the statute books that the only fashionable hour for dinner thereafter should be four.

And on things like this the Chinaman heeds and never changes. It is an age of innovation. Automobiles and airplanes and plebiscites and church censures and other improved methods of living and dying are in vogue. But the dining hour of the Chinaman remains unchanged, and is unchangeable. Will I venture to assert that a thousand years from now, when universal peace through the disarmament method shall have been secured, and the system of saving soul by evangelical, episcopal and enigmatical means shall have been perfected, you may hear the chopsticks at work at the same old hour.

The breakfast hour is astronomically fixed, thereby altering from day to day. The break of day determines it. As to luncheon, I understand there is no such word in their dictionary.

The Japs have no set hours and have three meals a day, with an occasional late sake supper thrown in. They live better than the Chinaman, as their store bills will show.

—And speaking of store bills brings me to the Russians. No hours have they. They eat whenever and wherever the provender is forthcoming. Their tastes, too, are peculiar. The wife of a plantation manager called on me a short time ago, and told me the story of one of the tribe, who was smart enough to expend \$23 while earning \$21. He was unmarried, and didn't have to employ a dray to move. He refused to labor for a plantation which made him spend all of his earnings at its store. His bill throws a curious sidelight on some of the complaints made. It embraced a sack of flour, seventeen tins of sardines, three boxes of crackers, half a box of apples and four packages of chocolate creams. There may have been some few other items of food which I have forgotten, but the sum total thereof was \$6.10. The balance of the \$23 bought cheap cigarettes innumerable, a pair of plated cuff buttons, a pair of patent leather shoes, several boxes of paper collars, an Ingersoll watch, two gaudy neckties, and a few other articles of personal adornment. Whether he made application for employment on another plantation I know not, but if he did and got credit, he was probably the man The Bystander spoke of last week.

Neither the Korean nor the Hindu has any hard and fast rule as to meal hours. Circumstances govern. Sometimes it depends on the condition of the larder, sometimes as to when some shopkeeper isn't looking. Nor have either of them any particular menu. They are cosmopolitan as to food. They will eat any old thing, at any old time, and in any old place. If napkins are furnished they will use them—perhaps not for the purpose intended. If knives and forks and spoons appear, they will use them as a mark of respect, but they never go hungry if trifles such as these are missing.

On the whole, hours for meals and menus amongst some of the foreigners is worth more than a passing notice. You may kill off many a tedious hour by observing.

### WHEN STATEHOOD ARRIVES.

I want to live long enough to see statehood accorded Hawaii and to witness our Islands take their place, on an equal footing, with New York and Pennsylvania, and the other comparatively insignificant members of the Union. Uncle Sam wanted us for reasons of his own, and we, listening to his wooing and making no objections thereto, the adoption papers were duly and regularly completed, signed, sealed, and delivered.

Now, that he has us, certainly should he accord to us the same privileges which his other children enjoy, and permit us to be represented on the stars and stripes by an additional star.

No matter what the mainland papers may say, statehood his bound to come sooner or later. Political exigencies or awakened consciences will, one of these days, induce or impel congress to let us into the national game without any strings whatsoever.

This did I learn the other day on the Mauna Kea while returning from the volcano trip. Two prominent gentlemen were seated just outside of the stateroom in which I was engaged in an endeavor to avoid seasickness. With the usual masculine disregard of the existence of any intelligence in the fairer sex, and with equal disregard of our comforts they exchanged confidences between puffs—one using a strong cigar and the other a cheap cigarette.

According to the plan as I heard it during my compulsory eavesdropping, we are to keep pounding away incessantly until congress sees that it needs us. When that happy day arrives, a constitution is to be adopted so liberal in its provisions as to liberty that Lawyer George Davis will need additional office room for the purpose of suing out writs of habeas corpus. The first Governor to be chosen by popular vote was fixed on. The name did not begin with a capital "F" and contained more than one syllable. Whenever the words "United States Senator" were used, the tones of the speaker were of a decidedly reverential nature. Only four prominent citizens were named as being eligibles. My unconscious informants did not appear to care much for the

## MORE JAPANESE IN THE SCHOOLS

**Number Enrolled Increased Last Year While Other Races Fell Off.**

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The number of Japanese in the public and private schools of Hawaii is on the increase while the number of all other nationalities combined is decreasing, according to figures made public by Governor Frear yesterday afternoon.

The Governor says that during the last school year there were 25,537 pupils registered in the public and private schools of the Territory, an increase of 648 over the number for the previous year. But there were registered last year 663 more Japanese than were in the schools the year before. In other words, the Japanese increase was fifteen more than the total increase, so there must have been a decrease among other nationalities.

There were 19,909 pupils enrolled in the public schools last year, an increase of 402 over the year before, and in the private schools there were 5628, or 246 more than enrolled the year before. In the public schools there were 486 teachers and in the private schools 266. There were 132 public and 55 private schools in the Territory.

During the past ten years of territorial government the number of pupils in the public and private schools of Hawaii has risen from 15,537 to 25,537, an increase of exactly 10,000.

As above stated, the largest increase last year was of Japanese pupils, 663 more of them attending the schools than were enrolled the previous year. The pupils from that race have increased in ten years from 1353 to 7078, and they now comprise 27.33 per cent. of all pupils. The Portuguese comprise 18.27 per cent., Hawaiians 17.15, Part-Hawaiians 15.01, Chinese 11.25, and all others 10.89 per cent. There was an increase last year among the Americans and Part-Hawaiians but a falling off of Hawaiians, Portuguese, British, Germans, Porto Ricans and others.

## POSTAL BANKS A BENEFIT LOCALLY

**Inspector Hare Claims It Would Stop Money Remittals by the Japanese Laborers.**

That the new postal savings bank as designed by congress at the last session, but which is not yet in operation, will be a great benefit to Hawaii, is the opinion of Postoffice Inspector Frank J. Hare. Mr. Hare has just returned from the mainland where he spent several months vacationing and returned to his desk last week to meet the accumulated work.

He severed himself completely from his work while on his vacation with the result that he has now a great many new amendments and rules with which he must familiarize himself, the most important of which are the provisions for the new postal savings banks.

"I suppose that they will all go into operation everywhere at once," he said, "but I have not checked up on the status of the case. If they are going to give precedence to the cities with large cosmopolitan populations Honolulu should certainly have one. I don't know whether congress has made any extra appropriation for this, but here we certainly could not do the work with our present staff."

"If we had the banks here it would stop the greater part if not all of the money remittals to Japan by the Japanese laborers. Most people are under the impression that this money is going to the support of some of the laborer's family in Japan but it is a mistaken idea. The Japanese are sending the money to the postal savings banks of Japan where they are keeping it."

"Of course the Japanese are very patriotic but I believe there is some selfishness in their patriotism and that, if they could save the twenty or thirty cents which it costs to send the money to Japan by keeping it in the local savings banks, they would do it."

### DARING BIRDMAN SERIOUSLY HURT

ASBURY PARK, New Jersey, August 10.—Walter A. Brookings, who recently established the altitude flight for aeroplanes, reaching a height of 6275 feet, today in an attempt to beat his own record, fell from his machine and was seriously injured.

congressmen and I rather thought from the manner in which they disposed of that office that they placed a congressman in the same category as a supervisor.

In my wretched condition, and with my lack of knowledge of political affairs, scraps of the conversation reached me which were wholly unintelligible. "Will Carter come back?" I understood all right until the question was answered by something about pugilist Jeffries, and I was then literally and figuratively, at sea. I learned that the present Governor would make a most excellent chief justice of the new State. In order that the pure food act should be properly administered, a leading member of a leading drugstore in Honolulu was mentioned as one of the senators. His name is a common one.

Just then we struck a channel and I had troubles of my own. The only thing I can remember during the trip across that channel was the very frequent repetition of the word "Jack" and the word "Lorin." Whether Macfadden and Thurston or Atkinson and Andrews were intended to be referred to, I have no knowledge. The swell and the cigar smoke and the cigarette fumes were too much and prevented me from understanding more than the few words to which I have made reference.

But it is all settled. Statehood is to come and the senators have been named. When the bill has passed congress, Sidelights will dot her i's and cross her t's and tell you the names of the new officials. Pending the delay she will, from time to time, overhear conversations as to county and legislative affairs and impart her knowledge thus clandestinely gained.

## MUST GO TO EAST WITH CLEAN HANDS

**Dr. King Declares West Must Present Its Best Side to Reform the Far East.**

The Orient can not be considered a dumping ground for things outworn in the West, and if the Occident is going to do its full duty to the yellow race it must offer its best in religion, morals and commerce, according to Dr. Henry Churchill King, President of Oberlin College, in an address last evening at the Central Union church. Doctor King's subject was the program of western civilization in the East. His audience was large and attentive.

Doctor King declared also that nearly all real good accomplished by Anglo-Saxon people in the Far East has been through religious and economic movements, and that religious work has been the principal line of approach in the spread of western civilization in the Orient.

"The principles of Christianity," he went on to say, "underlie all the principles of western civilization, and our political principles had their origin in Christianity. In the case of the spread of western civilization in the East commerce has taken the lead, and religion as a world movement must accompany economic movements."

"Western civilization was introduced in the East for commercial reasons, and, for the most part, by force. The compulsory opening of Japan was for commercial reasons, and the religious movement followed the commercial."

"The East had its choice between two alternatives—the adoption of western inventions and education or subordination and exploitation. Western education is absolutely essential to the preservation of national existence by the Japanese and Chinese."

"After a careful study of conditions in the East I am thoroughly convinced that China is in earnest in the matter of taking on western civilization."

Doctor King asserted his belief that Americans were not showing the best side of their civilization in dealing with the Orient, also that the true western civilization is misrepresented there.

"Japan is suffering greatly from exaggerated blame as a reaction from exaggerated praise," continued Doctor King. "The Japanese are justly proud of the fact that they have accomplished in fifty years what it took European nations two thousand years to achieve. Christianity has never taken real hold upon the Japanese. Modern science and invention are used as a sort of garb by them, and they put on Christianity mechanically."

Doctor King declared further that the East must find a religion that will withstand the scientific test, and that he believed oriental peoples would eventually adopt Christianity. He believes that if the western world is to uplift the East, it must be more Christian in its dealings with the East.

"It is not so much a question whether we exploit the East as whether we lose our best in our dealings with the East," he added. "Booker T. Washington once said that one man could not keep another man in the ditch without staying in the ditch himself. No nation can keep another nation in the ditch without staying in the ditch itself."

Doctor King will deliver another address at the Central Union church, next Sunday evening, and will answer such questions as may be asked by persons in the audience.

## HOT SUMMER, BUT PLENTY OF WATER

"This has been the hottest summer we have had in years," said Superintendent Marston Campbell yesterday morning, "yet, for the first summer in years, there has been no shortage of water. This is partly due to the construction of the Nuuanu dam and partly to the installation of water meters."

"Many of those who at first most vigorously opposed the water meter system have come to acknowledge that it is the best thing and that it saves them money. One man kicked because I insisted on putting a meter on his premises. The meter showed that in three months he used a million gallons of water. He couldn't understand it, but the meter discovered for us an open tap that had been running for months, wasting the water. That was remedied and the man is satisfied."

### A GOOD INVESTMENT.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always on hand, and it is economy in the end. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.